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D. Cieslinski, M. P. Diaz, A. J. Drake, K. H. Cook

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Deonisio Cieslinski

Divisão de Astrofísica, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais, CP 515, 12245–970

São José dos Campos, SP, Brazil

Electronic mail: deo@das.inpe.br

Marcos P. Diaz

Instituto de Astronomia, Geofísica e Ciências Atmosféricas, Universidade de São Paulo

05508–900 São Paulo, SP, Brazil

Electronic mail: marcos@astro.iag.usp.br

Andrew J. Drake

Department of Astrophysical Sciences, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544

Electronic mail: ajd@black.astro.puc.cl

and

Kem H. Cook

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, University of California, Livermore, USA

Electronic mail: kcook@igpp.ucllnl.org

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ABSTRACT

We report the results of a search in the MACHO light-curve database aiming to find new cataclysmic variables. The targets were selected from variables toward the Magellanic Clouds and Galactic bulge using as main criteria the amplitude of photometric variability and color indices. These criteria provided a total of 3720 variables, which were visually inspected for novae, recurrent novae or dwarf novae eruptions. Dwarf novae type outbursts were recognized in 28 objects while a second sample of 38 less probable candidates was also selected. Some characteristics of the light curves of the cataclysmic variables identified are described and, when possible, a classification in a subtype is assigned to the system. The coordinates of each selected target were cross correlated against X-ray survey databases in order to search for possible point source identifications. The detected dwarf novae in the direction of the bulge are probable members of the Galactic disk population.

Subject headings: stars: cataclysmic variables – stars: dwarf novae

1. Introduction

The study of variable stars is a very important and active area of the modern astrophysics. Research in this field might provide informations about a number of physical processes whose comprehension is of vital importance to understanding the structure and evolution of stars, galaxies and even of the universe itself. For example, the calibration of galactic and extragalactic distance scales depend on our knowledge of pulsating variables of the types RR Lyrae, Cepheids, etc. The impact of a detailed view of Supernovae Ia light curve properties is key to constraining current cosmological models and dedicated photometric surveys are being carried aiming for the detection of high-Z supernovae. On the other hand, processes of mass transfer/accretion disk formation in binary systems have been studied using X-ray sources, cataclysmic variables and symbiotic stars. The later objects also offer the possibility to study matter in extreme conditions of gravity, density and magnetic fields.

Cataclysmic variables (CV's) are interacting binary systems with one component being a white dwarf which accretes matter from a "normal" late-type dwarf star (G to M spectral types) via Roche lobe overflow. Depending on the strength of the magnetic field of the white dwarf, the accretion might occurs via a disk if the white dwarf presents weak or absent magnetic field (dwarf novae subclass) or via a stream/column in strongly magnetized systems (AM Herculis or polars).

Several subclasses of CV's might be identified according to the main properties of their light curves over long time scales and the relevance of the white dwarf magnetic field. In nova type systems, an eruption with amplitude in the range from 6 to 19 magnitudes occurs, and it is explained as the result of a thermonuclear runaway of the hydrogen rich accreted matter on the white dwarf surface. The dwarf nova subclass is characterized by recurrent and smaller outbursts. Typical time intervals between the eruptions range from few tens to hundreds of days while the amplitude is typically from 2 to 5 magnitudes. Th eruptions in these systems are explained by the sudden rise in the matter accretion rate from the disk onto the white dwarf. Several subtypes of dwarf novae are recognized, with the most common being the U Gem, Z Cam and SU UMa subtypes. A textbook review o CV's properties can be found in Warner (1995).

The cataclysmic variables, in particular, have an important roll among interacting binary systems in general. The fact that such objects present short orbital periods (a few hours) permit more detailed analysis of the processes of accretion via a disk, so importan in several astrophysical scenarios since accretion of matter with disk formation is expecte to be present in a large number of objects, ranging from quasars to young stellar objects. In the case of a disk around a white dwarf, most of the energy is released in the UV and optical wavelengths, making the study of accretion phenomena possible using a variety of observational techniques. For example, indirect imaging techniques such as Doppler tomography and eclipse mapping methods have provided access to details about the structure and emission properties of the accretion in many CV's.

The known sample of CV's comprises some 1200 systems, from which 70% of them exhibited eruptions. Eruptive CV's may be divided into dwarf novae (∼520 objects) and classical plus recurrent novae (∼310 objects), with a very small classification overlap (Downes et al. 2003). The apparent distribution in the sky between dwarf novae and novae presents some striking differences: dwarf novae are almost spherically distributed indicating a nearby sample selection while the novae may be detected at greater distance in the Galaxy and present a well defined bulge plus old disk population distribution, wit a large concentration of them found towards the Galactic bulge. While the statistics on some types of variable stars is improving rapidly, as they are found by the hundreds (or even thousands) in our and in other galaxies, the population of known CV subclasses is still poorly sampled preventing a more detailed analysis of their galaxy distribution and their evolution. More recently, the discovery of many novae in M87 (Shara & Zurek 2002) may lead to significant improvement in the comparative study of nova populations in M31 (Shafter & Irby 2001) and other galaxies. Most of the known CV's have been discovered by their photometric variability, which may be due to eruptive behavior or the presence of eclipses and/or orbital modulations. Some new CV's were also found by their blue broad band colors and/or emission line spectra (Cieslinski, Steiner, & Jablonski 1998) while a fraction of CV's, specially magnetized systems, was identified by their distinctive X-ray emission. In this paper we describe an extensive use of the former method on the basis of a deep photometric monitoring survey.

The interest on variable stars has recently increased due to the identification of many new variables, from several types, in the course of long-term monitoring programs like MACHO, OGLE, etc, whose main objective was to find dark matter in the Galaxy via microlensing effect (e.g., Alcock et al. 2001; Udalski, Kubiak, & Szymański 1997). The strategy used by these surveys is to observe several millions of the stars so frequently as possible for long time intervals (years). Such synoptic observations are very appropriate for finding new eruptive variables, including CV's. Finding new eruptive CV's is particularly important because it allows for more reliable statistical studies of homogeneous subclasses with reasonably well defined physical properties. A previous and similar search using OGLE observations was recently pursued by Cieslinski et al. (2003, hereafter Paper I) while the search for CV's in the MACHO database is the subject of the present paper. The observations and the criteria used for selecting candidates are described in next section. The results and a discussion of few implications of our findings is given in section 3. Finally a summary of the main results of this study is presented in section 4.

2. Observations and Selection of Targets

2.1. The MACHO Photometry

The MACHO project repeatedly imaged ∼67 million stars in a total of 182 observation fields toward the Galactic bulge, LMC and SMC, to detect the phenomenon of microlensing (Alcock et al. 1997). The observations were taken between 1992 and 2000 at the Mount Stromlo and Siding Springs Observatories' 1.3-m Great Melbourne Telescope with the dual color wide-field *Macho camera*. This dataset consists of ∼90,000 V and R band observations and when field overlap is considered, the 182 fields observed cover approximately 80 square degrees. The *Macho camera* images were taken with non-standard V_M and R_M bands. These values might be converted to the standard Kron-Cousins system V and R using the photometric calibrations given in Alcock et al. (1999).

The stars observed towards the LMC and SMC are mostly giants except for a small number of foreground disk main-sequence stars. Observations toward the Galactic bulge have exposure times of 150 seconds while toward the LMC and SMC they have 300 and 600 seconds, respectively. The median *seeing* of the data set is roughly 2″ and measurements reach stars with V_{KC} magnitudes between 21 and 22. The photometry of the MACHO project was carried out using a fixed position PSF photometry package derived from the DoPhot package (Schechter, Mateo, & Saha 1993), called SoDoPhot (Bennett et al. 1993).

The photometric observations were generally uniformly spaced during the period that the Galactic bulge was observable at Mount Stromlo (March to October). However, a few fields in the LMC and Galactic bulge have variations in observation frequency because of changes in the observing strategy. The least sampled fields have only ∼50 observations while the most sampled fields have ∼2000 observations. Furthermore, a small number of the bulge fields were only observed in the last few years of the project.

2.2. The Selection Criteria

In our selection of candidates we search for positive excursions from the baseline magnitude. This approach primarily follows the analysis of the Paper I. However, as there are a number of differences in the process of data acquisition between MACHO and OGLE-II programs, the analysis method was modified to account for these differences. For instance, the MACHO data consist of two observations taken simultaneously rather than one individual observation as in the OGLE-II data. This simultaneity in the MACHC observations can be used as a strong filter against noise spikes: if a CV goes into outburst this should be apparent in both observations to some extent. As we are looking for object: which deviate occasionally from a relatively constant baseline value, we firstly determined the mode of each light curve in the MACHO variable star database by binning each curve into 20 bins. Only values within 5σ of the median were included in these bins.

Most of the stars in the variable database belong to several types of red giants. Becaus of the substantial range in the variability characteristics of these stars, it is likely that few red giant variables will pass almost any variability filters aimed for detecting CV's. To eliminate the bulk of these variables from consideration we disregarded stars with a baselin $V{-}R$ colors greater than 2. In a second selection step we removed stars which did not hav data points >0.5 magnitude above the baseline in two consecutive observations. These higl points were required to be of at least 3σ significance in both bands. It should be noted tha we used a much lower amplitude cut than used in the Paper I because the observations were taken simultaneously and because the determination of the outburst amplitude is complicated (as we will outline in section 3). This selection makes it possible to disregard noise spikes and problems with individual observations such as those due to bad weather. There were several thousand stars in the variable database satisfying these initial selection conditions. To reduce this to a more manageable number we applied a few more selections based on the known shapes of CV light curves and empirical trial and error.

We expect that CV's exhibiting outburst flares will be relatively flat with a few positive excursions from the baseline. Therefore, in our first selection from the initial candidate list we required that less than 15% of the points in a light curve were 3σ below the baseline and less than 40% were above it. It has been previously noted that CV outburst colors are blue Therefore, we also required that the amplitude of the outburst data points were greater in V than in R bands. As this property is unlikely in other types of variables, which tend to have larger R band variations than V band ones. This removes many spurious candidates from selection. In a second set of selections from the initial candidate list we removed the necessity for the V band amplitude to be greater than the R band. Instead we required that the amplitude in either the V or R bands was greater than one magnitude. In this selection we only required that >30% of the points in a light curve were 3σ below the baseline and less than 50% were above it.

In order to verify the nature of the selected variables, the light curve of each one was visually inspected in both passbands, taking into account the estimated magnitude errors. Points below the detection limit or nights without reliable measurements are automatically rejected. The diversity of novae and dwarf novae light curve morphologies associated to the variety of light curves types that are selected by the simple amplitude criterion make any automatic identification algorithm a difficult task to be implemented in practice. After some experiences with automatic identification codes we found difficult to design a robust algorithm capable of identifying all types of dwarf novae light curves, considering the sampling, time-resolution, and different noise level found in MACHO light curves. Visual selection is highly versatile, however, in order to avoid an excessively subjective discrimination of the light curves we impose some criteria for validating true CV candidates The objects with light curves presenting recurrent outburst activity having amplitudes and time scales consistent with dwarf nova eruptions were selected and designed as *grade A* candidates. These curves show a well sampled set of outbursts. Objects with noisy or fragmentary light curves, which make difficult to assign a CV classification, or with light curves which may be associated to other types of variables were classified as *grade B* candidates.

In this paper we focus on presenting and comment the list of *grade A* objects and also listing the *grade B* identifications. The *grade A* list was compared by coordinates with the current list of known CV's (Downes et al. 2003) and also with the SIMBAD database, aiming to recognize known CV's in our selection and also reject objects that, in fact, belong to other classes of variables. A caveat regarding the limitations of our selection process ought to be mentioned here: the use of the brightness amplitude variation for selecting candidates to CV's is not appropriate for discovering non-erupting systems or those which did not present an eruption during the MACHO time coverage. Thus, such systems were not identified in our survey even if they are bright and present variability on short time-scales (flickering).

3. Results and Discussion

We have identified a total of 28 new dwarf nova candidates. They are listed in Table 1 while the individual light curves are shown in Fig. 1 (note that 4 CV's are already known). Table 1 also lists some properties inferred from light curve data, which are the target name in MACHO database (column 1), the median quiescent magnitude level between the outbursts (column 2), the median quiescent color index ($V-R$) (column 3), the maximum outburst amplitude in the V band (column 4), the outburst color amplitude (column 5), the length of the light curve (column 6), the percentage of light curve length covered by observations (column 7), the estimated number of outbursts sampled by the data (column would be too low for detection in most of the available ROSAT/PSPC exposures for which the limiting flux is $F_{0.5-2.5\mathrm{keV}} \sim 10^{-13}$(erg cm^{-2} s^{-1}) (Verbunt et al. 1997). On the other hand, deep CHANDRA images eventually would have been able to detect at least the brightest dwarf novae in our sample (e.g., Edmonds et al. 2003).

The determination of magnitudes of the CV candidates is complicated by stellar blending in the crowded Galactic bulge and Magellanic fields. In many cases the white dwarf companion is a faint main sequence star. Most main sequence stars at the distance of the Galactic bulge are not detectable because they are too faint and reddening can be more than a few magnitudes. However, if these objects are within a couple of arc seconds of a brighter star (or group of stars) which is monitored they may be detectable.

The Sodophot photometry program uses a template warm start method to monitor stars. Here a high signal to noise template with good *seeing* is used to determine a list of stars to photometer. The coordinates of the stars are transformed to the coordinates of the same stars in other observations. In this way stars can be photometered in even very poor *seeing* conditions. However, if an event occurs which is not associated with one of the template list stars the program tends to associate that flux with the nearest star or group of stars. This situation has been well documented for microlensing events with sources that are not from the template lists. This result in a large blend fraction in the microlensing light curve fitting process. However, this is also possible for other transient events such as passing asteroids and CV's.

In our selection we found a number of candidates which were within a couple of arc seconds of other candidates. It is extremely unlike that these findings are not associated to each other, given the number of candidates and the size of the area surveyed. These are cases where the outburst was large enough to be measured but the baseline magnitude was too faint to be detected in the template image. The flux from the outburst had been split between the nearest stars. It is also likely that many of the candidates without nearby detections are also blended with other stars. In these cases the CV happens to be close enough to a monitored star that the flux is not shared with another monitored star. Because of these complications it is not possible to determine the magnitude of the CV candidates in these cases. However, we can put upper limits on the magnitudes based on the monitored fluxes. Future, high resolution observations can be performed to determine accurate baseline magnitudes in these cases.

3.1. Outburst amplitude and color of the CV candidates

The selected dwarf nova candidates present outburst amplitudes ranging from 1 to 3 magnitudes. For most systems the amplitudes in both V and R passbands are, as expected well correlated (Fig. 2a). The amplitudes quoted represent the maximum recorded value among several outburst events. Its correspondent color index variations (comparing quiescent state and maximum light) are shown in Fig. 2b. Detailed color information for complete dwarf novae cycles is still sparse in the literature. However, it is clear that most dwarf novae at maximum are redder in $(U-B)$ and possibly slightly bluer in $(B-V)$ when compared to quiescence (Warner 1995). Our sample of dwarf novae shows significantly bluer $(V-R)$ color indices at maximum, with Δmag ranging from -0.2 to -0.5 mag, while no clear trend with the outburst amplitude could be found. The bluer $(V-R)$ indices at maximum confirms our first selection method for the outburst data points. The MACHO V filter runs from 450 to 630 nm, being slightly bluer than the standard V band. The R filter covers from 630 to 760 nm, i.e., slightly redder than the standard Kron-Cousins R band (Alcock et al. 1999). These color variations may suggest that the maximum rise of the continuum is less pronounced in the red and also in the UV.

3.2. Identification of SU UMa dwarf nova candidates

Considering observations of dwarf novae with same quiescent magnitude, the identification of SU UMa subclass is favored by the longer duration and large amplitude of the super-outbursts, as well by the more frequent occurrence of normal eruptions. By inspecting the light curves shown in Fig. 1, we may distinguish some dwarf novae with eruptive characteristics suggesting a SU UMa subtype. The strongest candidates found in our sample are the objects 101.20784.2398, 104.20129.2662, 113.19455.4698, 118.19052.2032 159.26395.2298 and 17.2832.2606 (this last system shows very long decay time making its classification as a CV uncertain). Some photometric properties of their super-outburst events are shown in Table 3. It gives the estimated values of the number of the observed super-outbursts, the amplitude and lenght of the eruption, as well the probable recurrence time interval. We would like to mention that the presented values might not always reflect the real ones, since there are "gaps" in time coverage, the frequence of measurements is not uniform and the weakness of the objects may difficult the task of estimate such parameters

In a previous search using OGLE data (Paper I) two new SU UMa were identified, totalizing 7 new candidates in such surveys (one of them, 104.20129.2662, is already known as V5099 Sgr). This represents 6% of the sample of confirmed SU UMa members (~120 objects – Downes et al. 2003). Four less probable candidates to this subclass were also found in the selected MACHO data. The correct classification of the later systems will only be possible with more observations.

4. Summary

We have carried out a survey in the MACHO light curve data from the Magellanic Clouds and Galactic bulge in order to find new CV's. The objects (about 3720) were selected using the amplitude of brightness variation and color indices as criteria. The individual light curves were visually inspected for typical CV's outbursts, providing 28 new dwarf nova candidates. In a previous search using the OGLE-II database (Paper I) we found 33 new dwarf nova candidates. The number of dwarf novae found in these two surveys (61 members) is roughly 15% of the known sample of dwarf novae in the Galaxy, proving the potential contribution from deeper systematic photometric surveys to the CV population studies. Most of the dwarf novae systems found are probably members of the Galactic disk. Synoptic monitoring of the Galactic bulge with better time resolution may not only find new CV's but in addition estimate many orbital periods by observing eclipse and orbital modulations.

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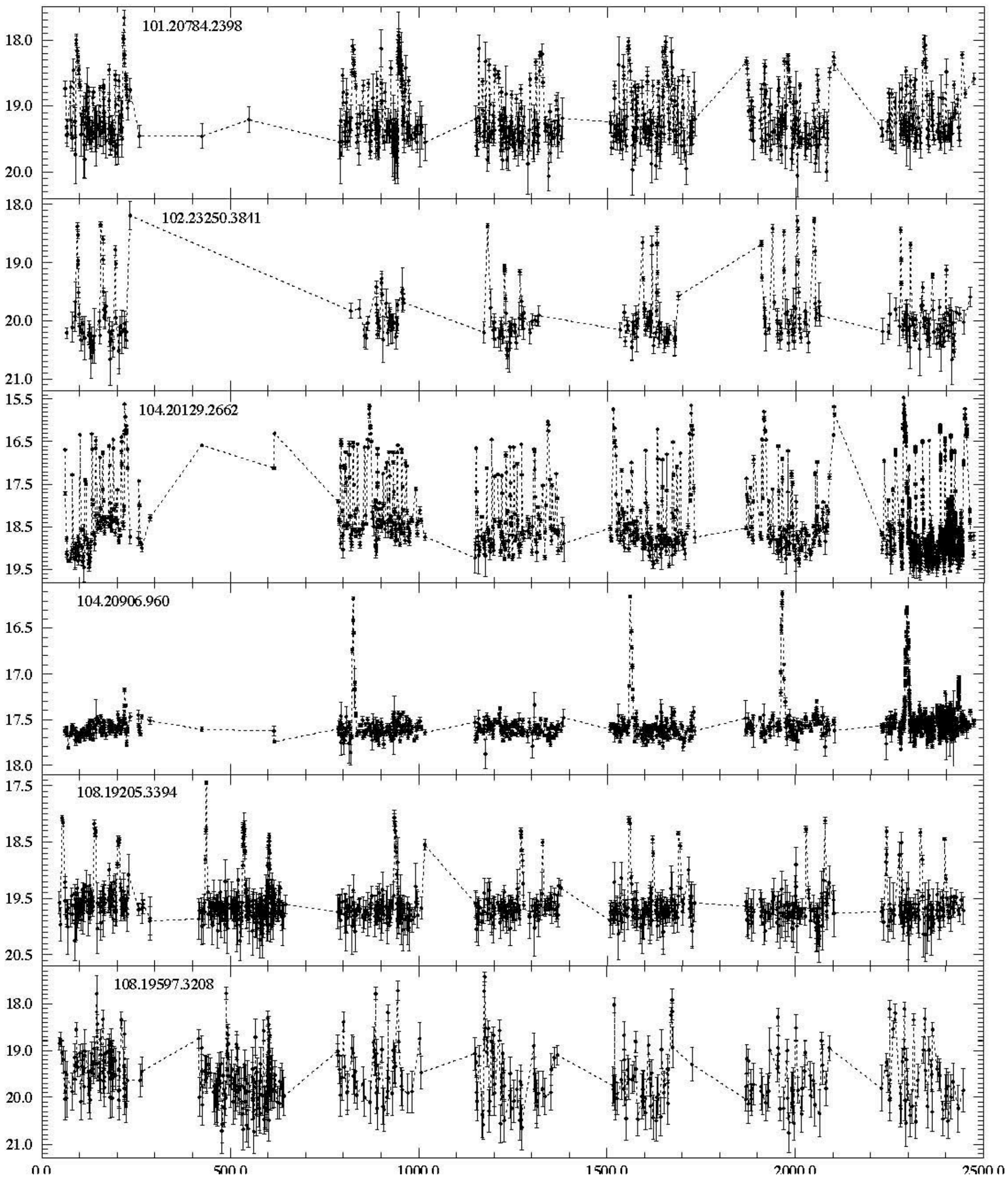
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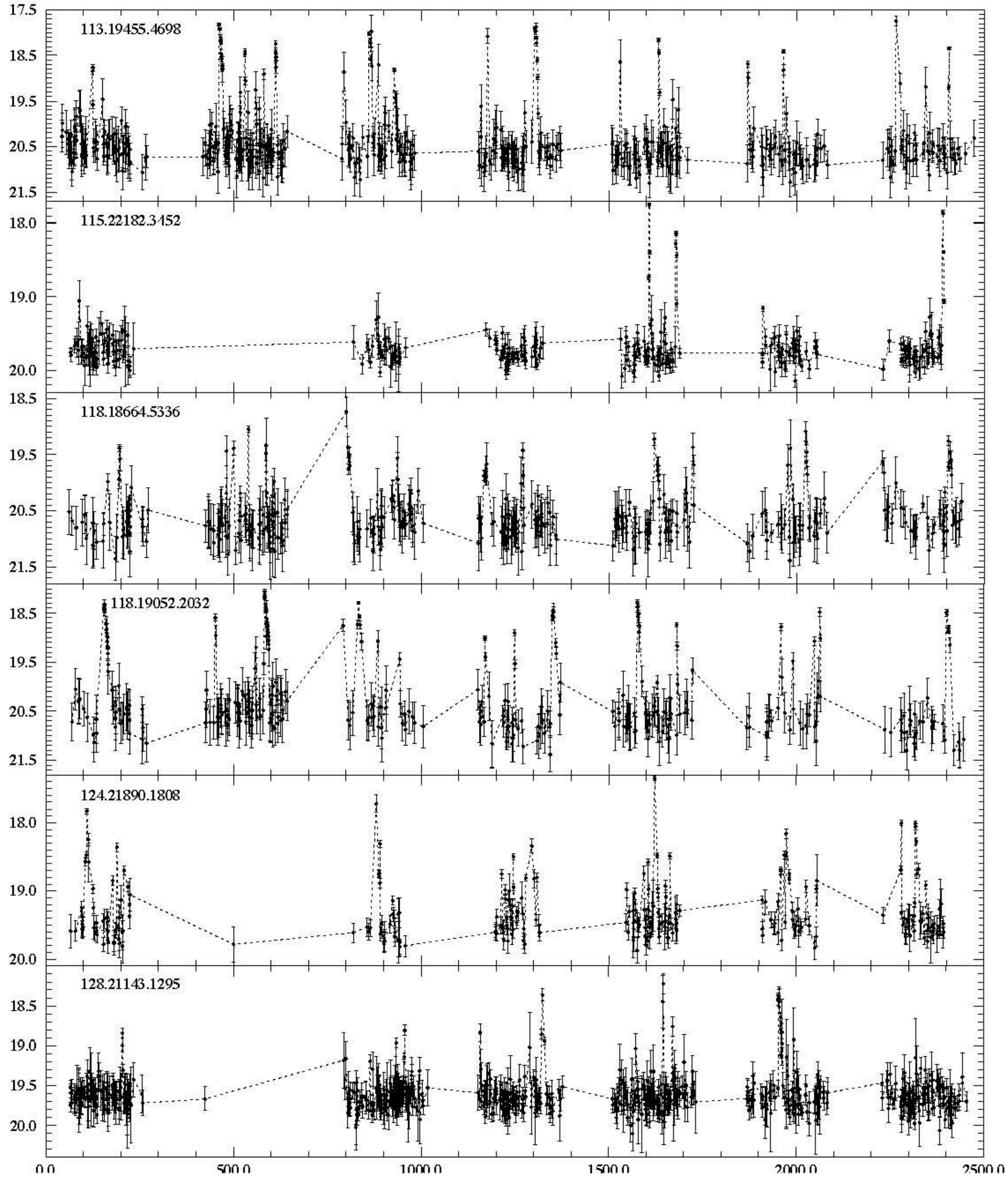
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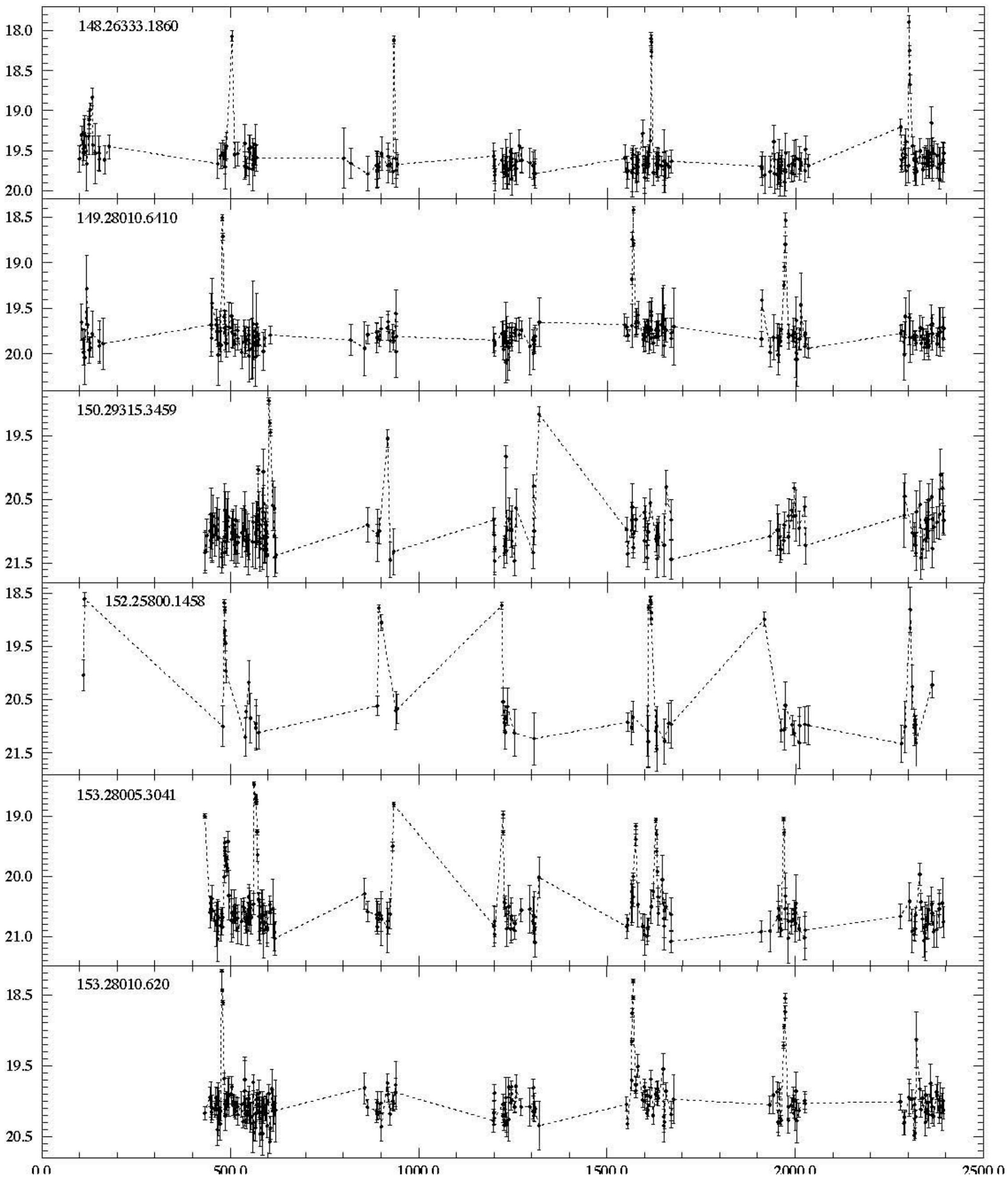
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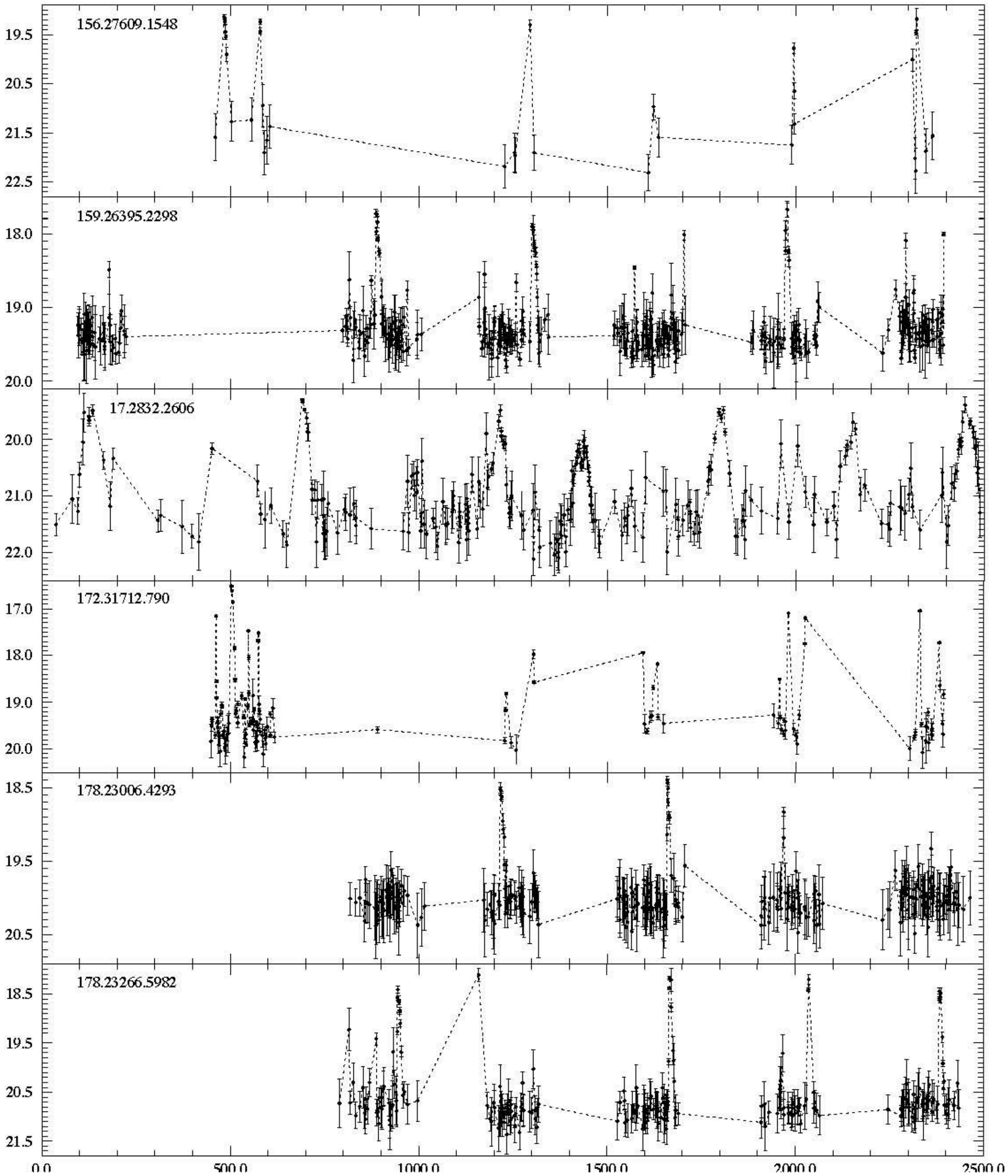
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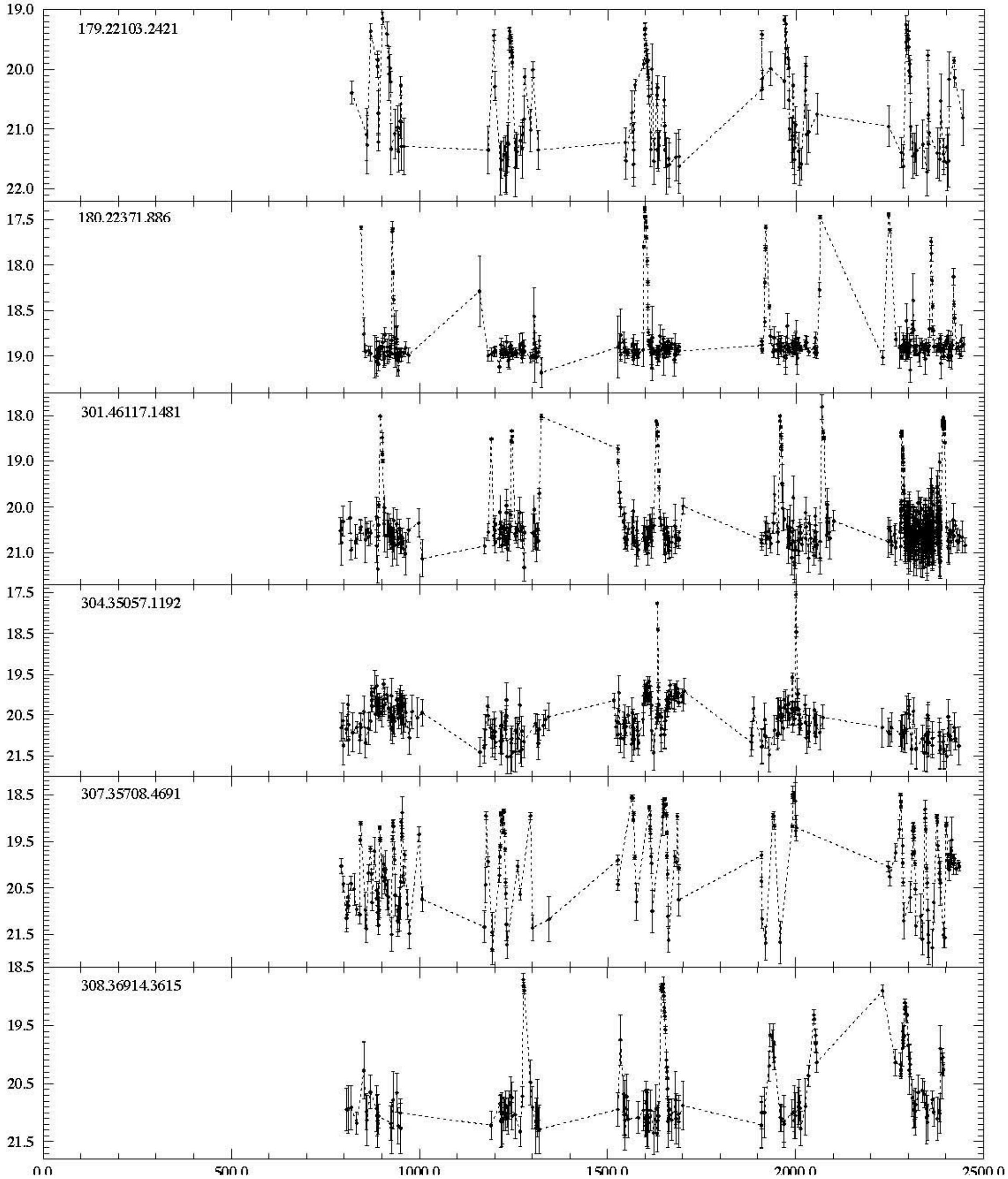
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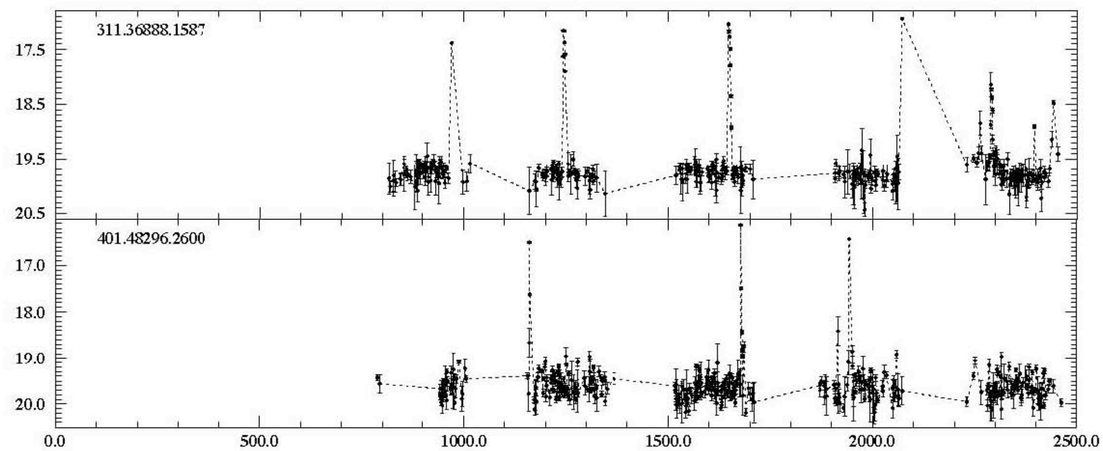

Fig. 1.— The MACHO *V* light curve *versus* HJD (2449000+) for the objects identified i the present survey as dwarf novae. For the sake of clarity, the points have been connecte by a dashed line and points with error bars larger 0.5 mag are not shown.

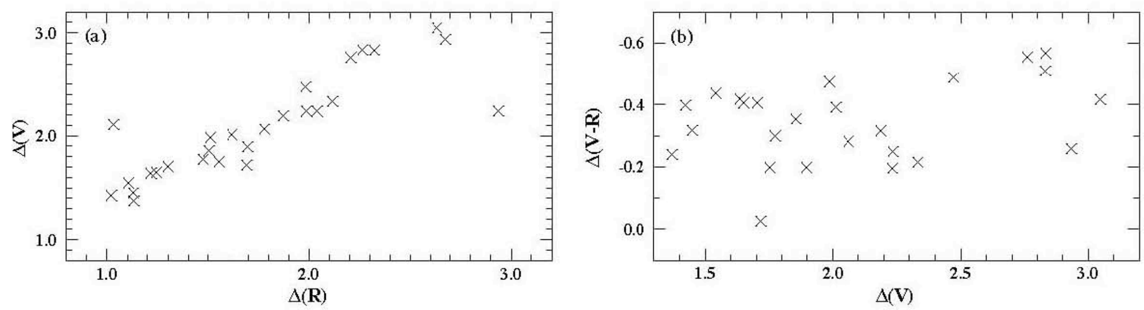

Fig. 2.— Maximum outburst amplitude in MACHO V and R bands for dwarf nova *grad* A candidates (a). Color index variation between the outburst maximum and quiescence fo *grade* A dwarf nova candidates (b). The color amplitude is shown as a function of outburs maximum amplitude in the V band.

Table 1: Dwarf Nova Candidates

MACHO ID.	V	(V−R)	ΔV[c]	Δ(V−R)[d]	Range[e]	Coverage(%)	N[f]	τ[g]	$\alpha_{2000.0}$	$\delta_{2000.0}$
101.20784.2398	19.3	0.76	1.6	−0.4	2411	56	31	45	18:04:47.20	−27:07:48.35
102.23250.3841	20.1	0.67	1.9	−0.4	2398	41	23	45	18:10:30.87	−27:27:26.76
104.20129.2662[a]	18.7	0.41	3.2	-0.3	2412	57	58	25	18:03:06.03	−27:30:45.53
104.20906.960	17.6	0.69	1.5	−0.3	2412	58	4	–	18:05:07.12	−27:43:09.13
108.19205.3394	19.7	0.84	2.2	−0.2	2400	66	19	80	18:01:00.00	−28:24:18.24
108.19597.3208	19.7	0.77	2.2	0.7	2400	61	–	–	18:02:05.03	−28:18:33.37
113.19455.4698	20.6	0.9	2.8	−0.6	2430	62	21	70	18:01:35.45	−29:07:30.67
115.22182.3452	19.8	0.72	2.0	−0.4	2327	39	3	–	18:07:57.61	−29:18:14.62
118.18664.5336	20.7	0.8	2.0	−0.5	2380	62	19	80	18:00:01.22	−29:50:38.52
118.19052.2032	20.5	0.78	2.5	−0.5	2306	61	18	80	18:00:51.55	−29:56:52.04
124.21890.1808	19.5	0.56	2.1	−1.1	2327	37	21	40	18:07:32.11	−31:23:56.33
128.21143.1295[a]	19.7	0.86	1.4	−0.4	2389	54	9	140	18:05:34.22	−29:12:04.11
148.26333.1860	19.7	0.76	1.8	−0.3	2293	35	4	–	18:17:48.46	−29:52:14.03
149.28010.6410	19.8	0.62	1.4	−0.2	2288	36	3	–	18:21:44.67	−30:47:09.43
150.29315.3459	21.0	0.59	2.1	−0.3	1960	35	5	–	18:24:48.95	−30:23:49.68
152.25800.1458	20.9	0.66	2.3	−0.2	2252	19	7	60	18:16:35.10	−30:44:06.06
153.28005.3041	20.7	0.52	2.2	−0.3	1960	37	7	100	18:21:53.55	−31:06:41.77
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156.27609.1548	–	–	–	–	1904	13	5	–	18:20:55.04	−31:28:57.92
159.26395.2298	19.4	0.66	1.7	−0.4	2297	45	7	150	18:17:57.85	−25:47:02.24
17.2832.2606[b]	–	–	–	–	2718	82	–	–	04:57:42.21	−69:40:30.66
172.31712.790	19.5	0.43	2.9	0.3	1944	24	11	40	18:30:24.36	26:37:55.82
178.23006.4293[a]	20.1	0.79	1.7	−0.4	1673	56	3	–	18:09:58.25	−26:20:59.36
178.23266.5982[a]	20.8	0.89	2.7	-0.3	1674	52	9	97	18:10:35.28	−26:23:39.40
179.22103.2421	21.3	0.5	1.7	0.0	1625	46	14	50	18:07:51.71	−25:53:55.56
180.22371.886	18.9	1.07	1.5	−0.4	1602	51	8	100	18:08:30.52	−25:21:49.29
301.46117.1481	20.6	0.93	2.8	0.6	1661	56	10	90	18:32:52.65	13:18:04.28
304.35057.1192	20.6	0.64	3.0	−0.4	1642	59	2	–	18:14:34.84	−22:37:42.42
307.35708.4691	–	–	–	–	1643	50	22	37	18:15:34.42	−23:59:12.69
308.36914.3615	20.9	0.85	2.2	−0.2	1587	47	7	100	18:17:32.98	−21:59:12.78
311.36888.1587	19.8	0.92	2.8	−0.5	1638	58	6	160	18:17:29.87	−23:43:55.99
401.48296.2600	19.7	0.52	3.5	−0.4	1676	54	3	–	17:58:32.45	−27:52:44.42

a) 104.20129.2662≡V5099 Sgr; 128.21143.1295≡Bul_sc33_703; 178.23006.4293≡Bul_sc16_2143; 178.23266.5982≡Bul_sc17_1447

b) Target in the LMC direction

c) Maximum observed outburst amplitude

d) Outburst color amplitude (see text)

e) Light curve time length (days)

f) Estimated number of outbursts

Table 2: Other Possible Dwarf Nova Candidates

MACHO ID.	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	T_i[a]	T_f[a]
103.24414.4271	18:13:21.75	−27:48:36.69	67.285	2393.005
105.21419.3841	18:06:11.57	−28:07:46.30	61.265	2450.957
109.20247.4850	18:03:24.67	−28:17:23.52	46.282	2450.971
114.19973.4162	18:02:51.70	−29:15:13.93	50.280	2450.878
114.20882.3609	18:05:08.58	−29:16:52.04	50.280	2450.879
118.18790.4766	18:00:12.02	−30:05:15.91	54.278	2445.983
119.20610.3305	18:04:34.47	−30:05:11.61	46.277	2472.906
121.22812.3138	18:09:36.02	−30:37:20.43	61.293	2393.003
128.21149.4807	18:05:32.38	−28:50:57.28	66.263	2453.888
148.26330.809	18:17:54.78	−30:03:53.95	97.287	2393.039
148.26586.2310	18:18:24.33	−30:23:37.14	97.287	2393.039
153.27488.3450	18:20:36.33	−30:54:01.50	429.290	2393.075
155.26570.1617	18:18:30.39	−31:26:07.97	97.310	2393.056
156.28129.900	18:22:06.93	−31:27:42.42	429.279	2393.081
157.26295.1160	18:17:50.40	−32:26:41.80	429.295	2393.059
158.27182.2976	18:19:48.99	−25:18:37.79	96.283	2393.034
159.26266.4219	18:17:39.73	−25:40:24.38	95.308	2392.981
161.24700.3300	18:13:51.50	−26:07:35.27	66.303	2392.983
161.25086.2455	18:14:42.54	−26:22:10.33	66.303	2392.983
167.23785.873	18:11:51.02	−26:26:48.64	65.300	2392.997
173.33003.1207	18:33:17.91	−27:13:08.59	426.284	2364.184
176.19349.6100	18:01:15.62	−27:27:47.22	788.267	2392.961
177.25623.3642	18:15:57.73	−25:15:33.16	789.268	2462.924
178.24048.3166	18:12:20.91	−26:14:02.97	787.297	2463.900
179.21843.4365	18:07:17.88	−25:52:56.96	788.247	2462.937
179.22489.4690	18:08:50.26	−26:10:57.42	788.247	2462.937
301.46282.3402	18:32:53.26	−13:30:34.40	789.258	2450.910
302.45426.2942	18:31:29.12	−14:31:11.31	789.261	2453.921
302.45594.2132	18:31:52.17	−14:33:44.65	789.261	2453.921
303.44749.3841	18:30:22.34	−14:53:51.97	789.264	2453.932
305.36409.813	18:16:48.52	−22:03:14.34	787.274	2392.978
306.35724.3178	18:15:41.56	−22:56:22.85	787.277	2392.975
306.35887.1487	18:15:47.28	−23:17:29.73	787.277	2392.975
306.35892.4598	18:15:46.93	−22:58:47.87	787.277	2392.975
306.36560.3266	18:17:00.49	−23:13:02.88	787.277	2392.975
311.37055.2070	18:17:54.72	−23:50:25.73	787.294	2453.943
311.37389.3983	18:18:25.94	−23:55:30.81	787.294	2453.943
311.37730.3783	18:18:49.85	−23:36:38.23	787.294	2453.943

Table 3: SU UMa Dwarf Nova Candidates

MACHO ID.	$\Delta(V)^c$	Length^d	N^e	Recurrence^f
101.20784.2398	$\sim$2	$\sim$15−20	13	$\sim$100−120
104.20129.2662[a]	$\sim$3.2	$\sim$15−20	>9	$\sim$150−200
113.19455.4698	>3	>20	>4	?
118.19052.2032	$\sim$2.7	$\sim$20−30	>6	>200
159.26395.2298	$\sim$2	$\sim$20−25	>3	?
17.2832.2606[b]	>2.5	$\sim$50−60	>7	>200

a) Known object≡V5099 Sgr

b) See comments in the text

c) Estimated super-outburst amplitude

d) Estimated super-outburst length (days)

e) Observed number of super-outbursts events

f) Estimated super-outburst recurrence time (days)